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RURAL DISTRICT OF TAMWORTH

WARWICKSHIRE



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OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1964



WARWICKSHIRE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR 1964

I have the honour to submit the report of the state of the public health of the Tamworth Rural District for the year 1964. In accordance with the usual agreed practice, I have omitted any special reference to the many social services administered by me as Area Medical Officer on behalf of the Warwickshire County Council. The relevant information regarding these - school medical work, health education, maternity and child welfare, domestic help, care and after-care - will be found in the Annual Report of the County Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer for the year under review.

In keeping with world-wide trends, the population of the District increased by 980 to 22,150 over the previous year.

Once again, the general health of the community was satisfactory and no serious outbreaks of notifiable infectious diseases occurred. The total incidence of these was less than one third compared with last year, with cases of Measles predominant.

A noteworthy exception was the absence of Poliomyelitis in any form for the seventh successive year, and of Diphtheria for more than thirteen years. Nevertheless, the absence of these two much dreaded maladies is not to be interpreted as grounds for complacency, but rather as a striking example of the value of preventive medicine, and, in particular, of immunisation, the need for which latter cannot be too strongly emphasised. Indeed, outbreaks of these two last mentioned diseases elsewhere in England and Wales among persons inadequately or totally unprotected are a salutary reminder of the folly of neglect of simple precautions.

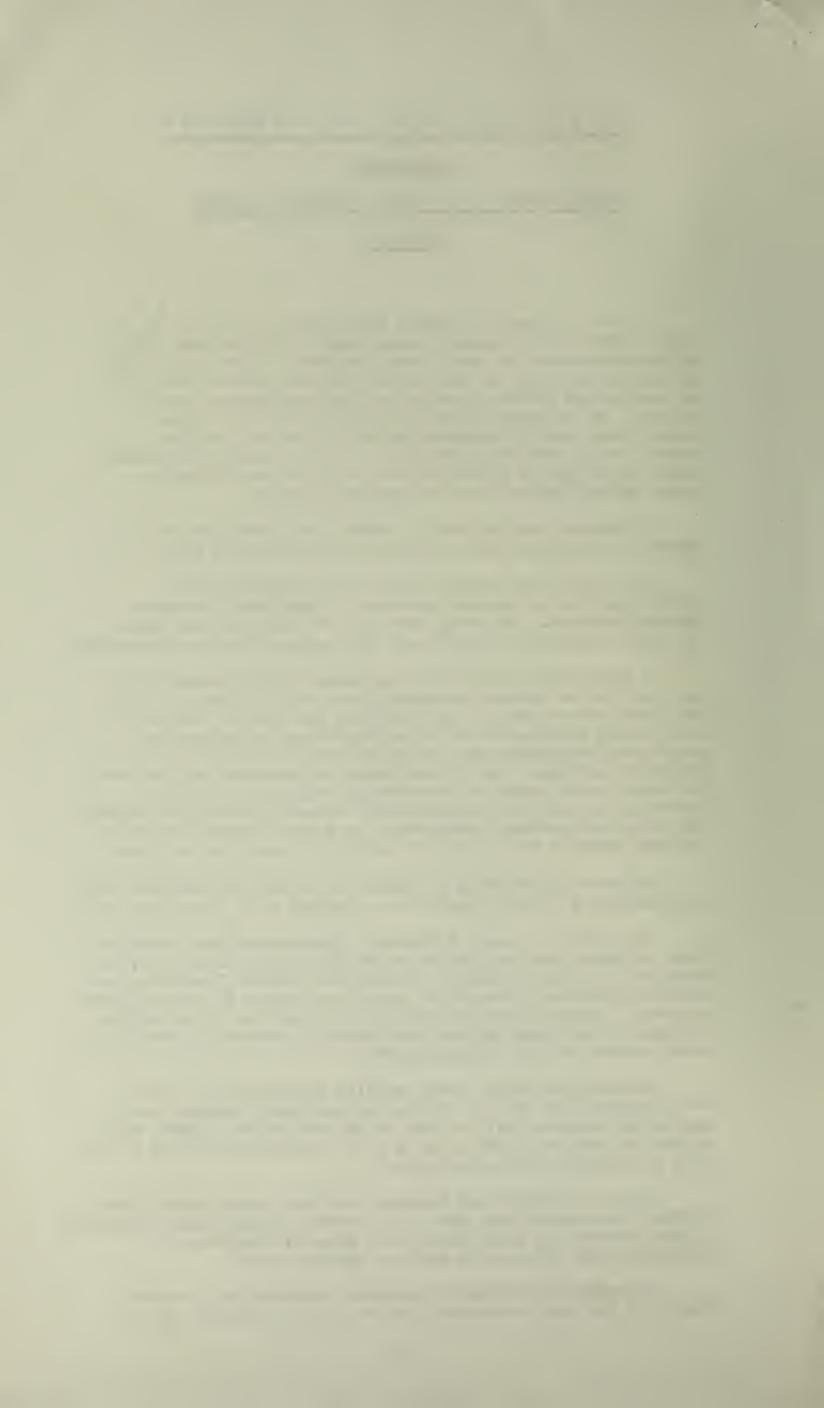
No cases of Dysentery or Typhoid Fever came to light but two notifications of Food Poisoning were received - the first since 1958.

Only four new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were recorded. Three of these were male adults in the 55 - 65 age group, and, as mentioned in earlier reports, the need for adequate "screening" of elderly persons suffering from "bronchitis" cannot be too strongly stressed. Cases of this kind often are a reservoir of infection, especially when young children are naturally frequently cared for in close contact with their grandparents.

Generally speaking, water supplies throughout the District were wholesome and ample - detailed information regarding their source and analysis will be found in the body of the Report, where mention is made of fluoridation of water from W_a les supplied by the City of Birmingham Water Department.

Refuse collection and disposal continued satisfactorily and further discussions took place with Tamworth Borough Council regarding a joint pulverising plant scheme as a means of overcoming the increasing task of securing suitable disposal sites.

Recording of atmospheric pollution continued on a regular basis for the sixth successive year within the framework of the



Warwickshire Clean Air Council, and the results tabulated elsewhere merit close study, especially in respect of a distinct fall in pollution by grit and sulphur dioxide since 1960.

Regarding housing once again it is pleasing to report good progress on the part of the Council and also by private enterprise with 236 and 152 dwellings erected respectively. Out of this total of 388, 139 homes were provided under the Council's "houses for sale" project, which has been an unqualified success, and a noteworthy contribution for the relief of the country-wide housing shortage. At the close of the year, applications for Council housing were 535. Some 285 dwellings were under construction, of which 257 were connected with private enterprise.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, became operative during the year with the result that 43 premises where 133 persons were employed were registered.

Regarding meat inspection, in my Report for 1963 mention was made of a shortage of staff, whereby the Inspectorate was reduced to one, and, as a result, 100 per cent coverage was impossible. However, the appointment of one additional Inspector in November of that year, enabled 100 per cent inspection to be made during the year under review. Conditions at the three licensed slaughterhouses continued to be satisfactory and the generally high quality of the meat is reflected in the low amount of condemned meat - 24 cwts out of 10,646 animals inspected. With the exception of 7 pigs, only part of the carcases of which were condemned, no tuberculosis was found in this large number, nor was there any evidence or infection with Cysticercus bovis, the precurser of tapeworm in human beings.

This is the last of a long series of Reports dealing with the work of the Public Health Department because, as a result of recent legislation, the Tamworth Rural District was disolved on 1st April 1965. The "built-up" part of the District has been transferred to the County of Staffordshire and, with the exception of the parish of Middleton and a small part of the parish of Kingsbury, the remainder has been transferred to Atherstone Rural District.

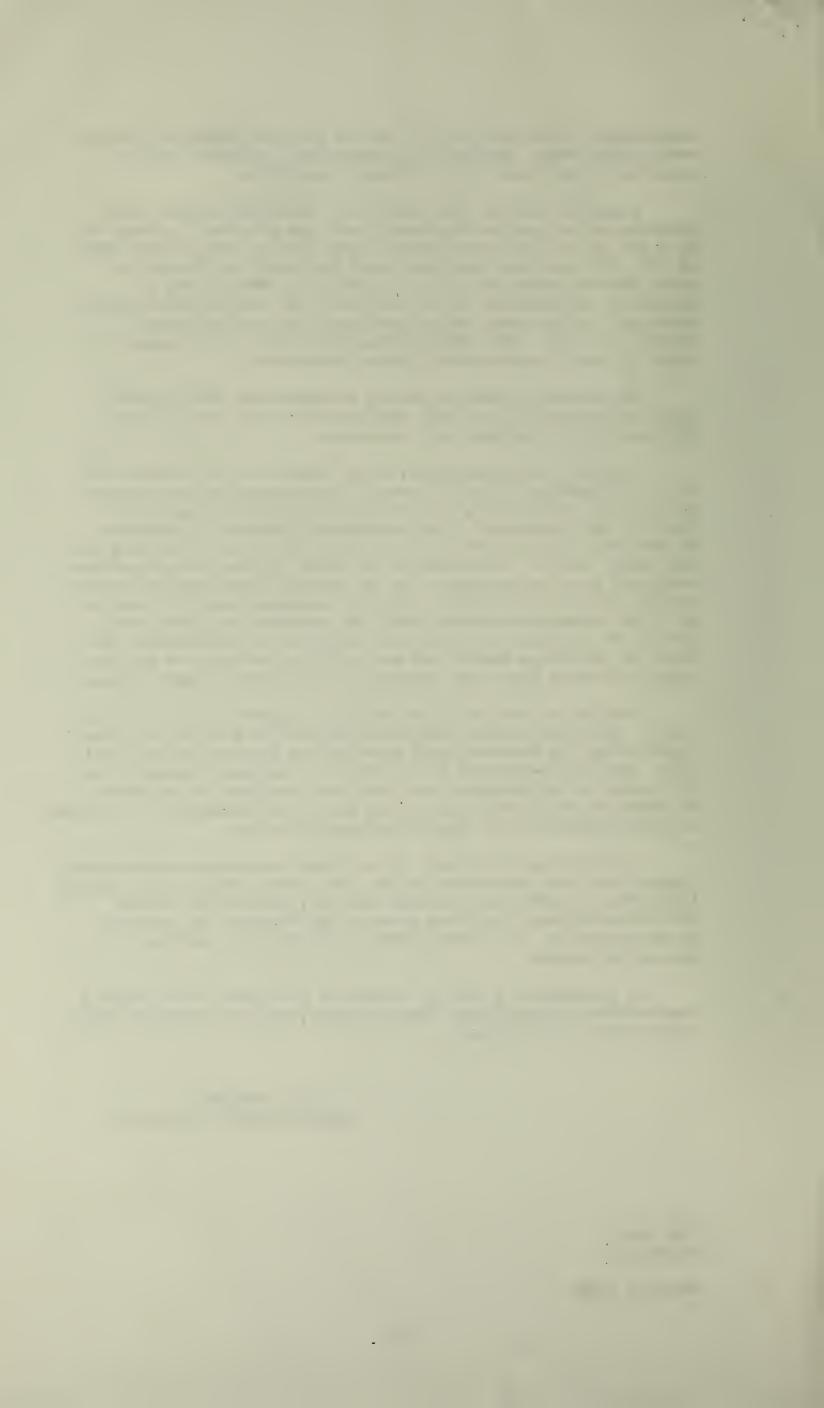
In preparing this Report the sections concerning environmental hygiene have been contributed by Mr. G.W. Watts, Senior Public Health Inspector. Information regarding drainage, sewerage and refuse collection/disposal, has been given by the Engineer and Surveyor. At the same time, the Housing Manager has furnished details concerning housing.

In conclusion, I with to express my gratitude for the ready co-operation and assistance from the staff, and also from the other Departments of the Council.

R. S. McELROY
Medical Officer of Health.

Park Road, Coleshill.

November 1965.



1964

Chairman of the Council: WILLIAM NEWBURY

Vice-Chairman of the Council: WILLIAM ATKINS

Clerk of the Council: E. ROBINSON

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE:

All the Members of the Council Chairman: W.H. KING

HOUSING COMMITTEE:

All the Members of the Council Chairman: S.A. ALLSOP

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1964

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:

R. S. McELROY, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., D.T.M. (Also Medical Officer of Health, Meriden Rural District Council, and Area Medical Officer, North Western Area, Warwickshire County Council)

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:

G. J. WATTS, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.I.P.H.H., Cert. Meat and Foods.

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:
C.A. STANLEY

CHIEF CLERK:

J.D. MYNARD, L.M.R.S.H.

COUNCIL OFFICES:
92 Lichfield Street,
TAMWORTH,
Staffs.

Tel. Tamworth 3755/6.

OFFICE OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:
Area Health Office,
Park Road, COLESHILL,
Nr. Birmingham.

Tel. Coleshill 2331/2.



STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births

Comparability Factor: 0.86

			Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	• •	• •	273	262	535
Illegitimate	• •	• •	4	8	12
Totals	••	• •	277	270	547

Crude Birth Rate

24.69 per 1,000 estimated population.

Standardised Birth Rate

21.0 per 1,000 estimated population.

1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
24.69	21.49	20.16	21.49	18.92	17.32	17.3	16.9	19.0	16.0

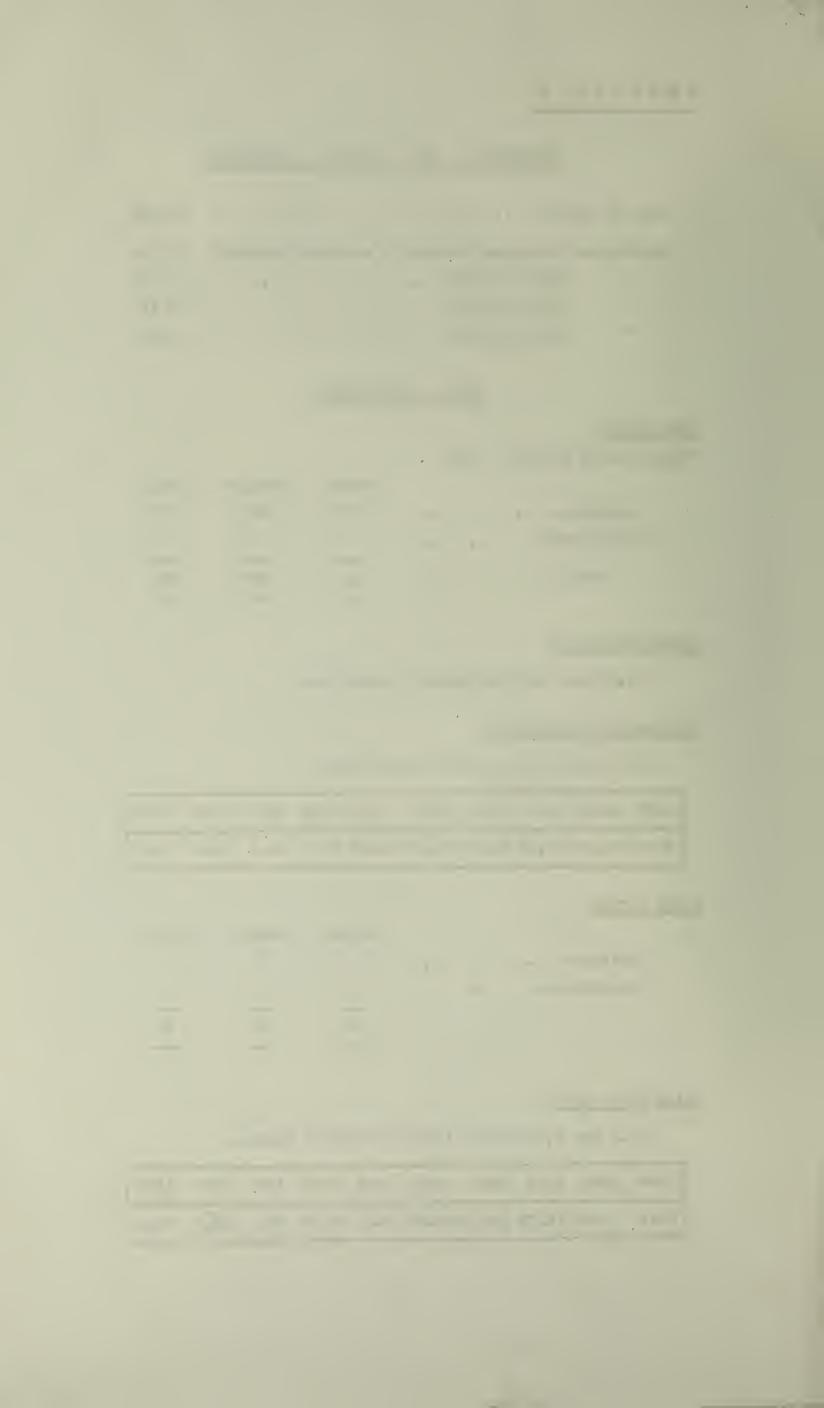
Still Births

			Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	• •	• •	3	5	8
Illegitimate	• •	• •	-	-	-
			3	5	8
			-	-	

Still Birth Rate

24.1 per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

	1963								
24.1	17.27	19.75	19.13	14.66	34.7	28.7	24.2	18.3	25.1



Total Live and Still Births = 555.

Deaths

Comparability Factor: 0.86

Males Females Total Deaths from all Causes .. 87 68 155

Crude Death Rate

6.5 per 1,000 estimated population.

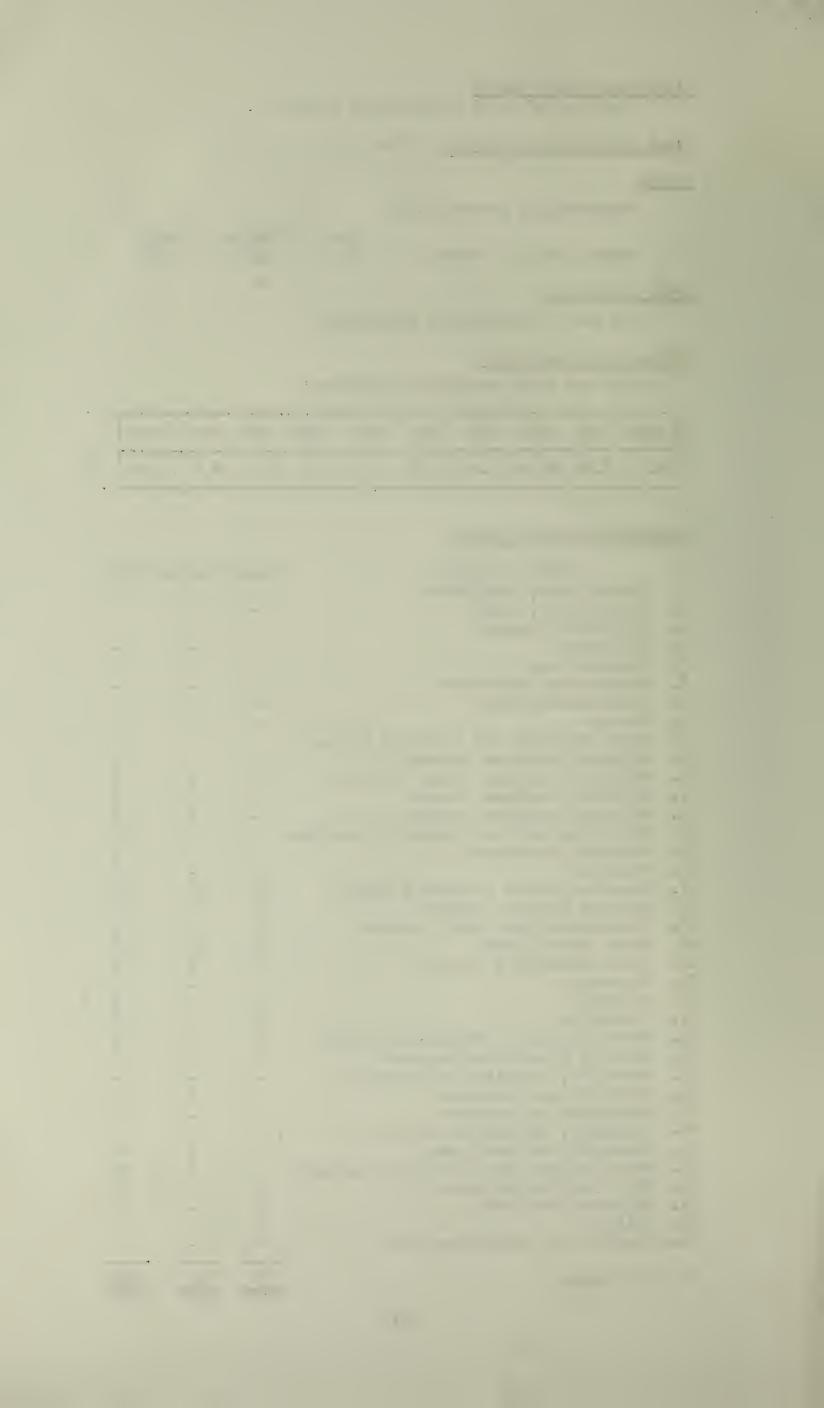
Standardised Death Rate

9.16 per 1,000 estimated population.

1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
6.5	8.36	9.04	10.03	9.18	9.3	9.8	8.8	8.4	8.7

Classified Causes of Death

9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31.	Cause of Death Tuberculosis, Respiratory Tuberculosis, other Syphilitic disease Diphtheria Whooping Cough Meningococcal infections Acute Poliomyelitis Measles Other infective and parasitic disease Malignant neoplasm, stomach Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus Malignant neoplasm, breast Malignant neoplasm, uterus Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms Leukremia, aleukaemia Diabetes Vascular lesions of nervous system Coronary disease, angina Hypertension with heart disease Other heart disease Other circulatory disease Influenza Pneumonia Bronchitis Other diseases of respiratory system Ulcer of stomach and duodenum Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea Nephritis and nephrosis Hyperplasia of prostate Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion Congenital malformations Other defined and ill-defined diseases		Females 1 1 1 3 1 3 - 1 3 1 1 0 6 - 4 2 - 1 - 3 7	1
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis Hyperplasia of prostate	- - 2	1 -	
31. 32. 33. 34.		1 3 1 2 1	- 3 7 - - -	10 1 2 1
37•	All causes	87	68	155



Deaths of Infants under one year of age

		Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	• •	3	4	7
Illegitimate	• •		-	-
Totals	• •	3	4	7

Infant Mortality Rate

12.72 per 1,000 births.

1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
12.72	24.17	27.98	21.9	11.9	35.9	23.0	9.8	37.3	33.1

Infant Deaths (under 4 weeks of age)

				Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	• •	• •	• •	2	3	5
Illegitimate	• •	• •	• •	-	-	~
Totals	••	• •	• •	2	3	5

Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births = 10.7

Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births

Neo-natal Mortality Rate, 1964: 16.45 per 1,000 live births. (Compared with 17.63 per 1,000 live births in 1962 and 19.78 per 1,000 live births in 1963)

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births) = 13.67.

				Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	• •	••	• •	2	2	4
Illegitimate	• •	• •	• •	-	- 1	-
Total	••	• •	••	2	2	4

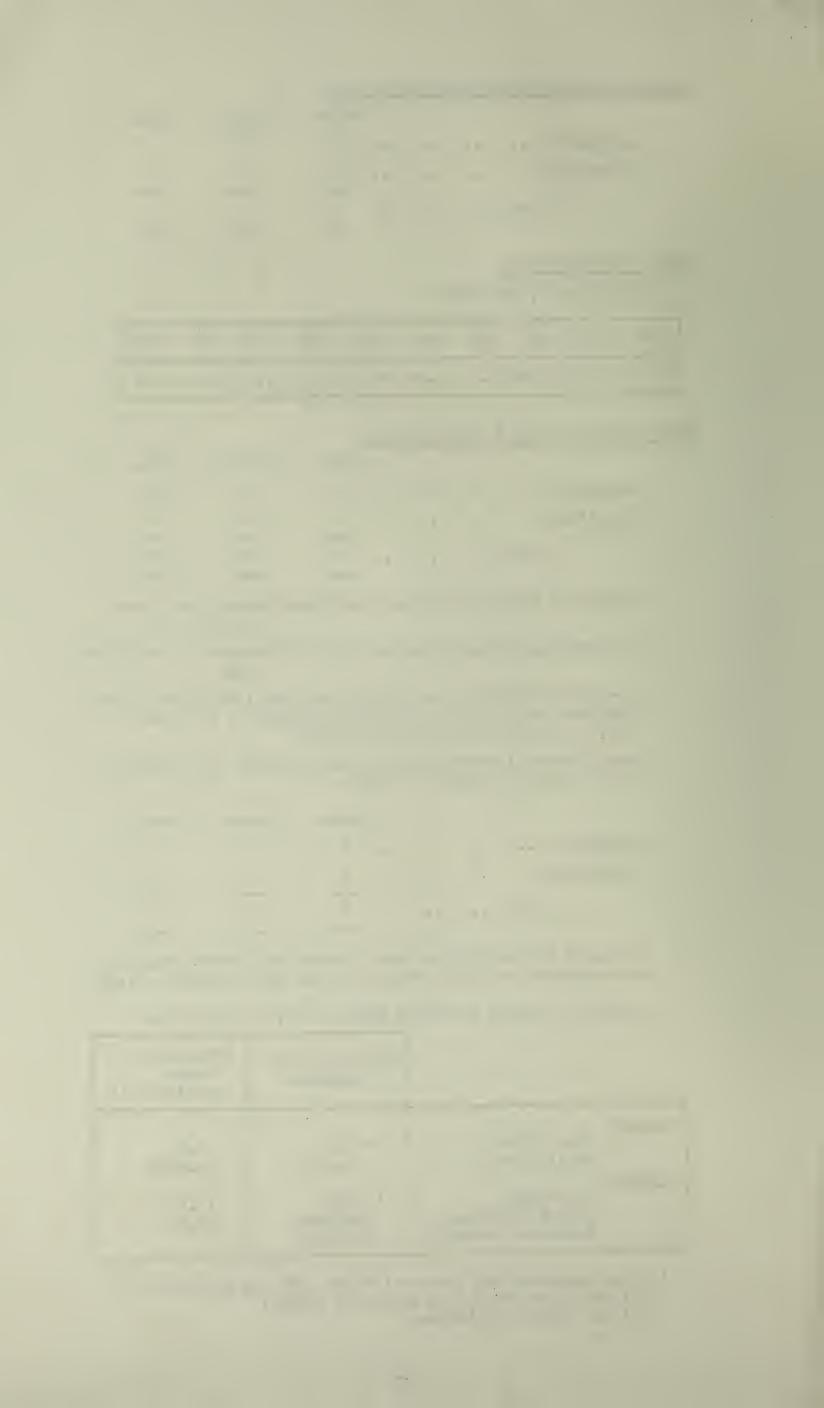
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Still births and Deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births) = 4,62,

Comparative Birth and Death Rates per 1,000 population.

	Tamworth Rural District	England and Wales (provisional)
Births: Live Births Still Births Deaths:	*21.0 24.1(a)	18.4 16.3(a)
All causes Infant Mortality Neo-natal Mortality	* 9.16 12.72(b) 16.45(b)	11.3 20.0(b)

^{*} Using comparability factors (Births 0.86 and Deaths 1.41)
(a) per 1,000 total live and still births.

⁽b) per 1,000 live births.



Maternal Deaths .. Nil.

Deaths due to Malignant Disease

Males Females Total
All Causes 18 9 27
Cancer Death Rate: 1.21 per 1,000 population.

GENERAL COMMENT

Population

Compared with 1963 there was an increase of 980 to 22,150. This is in keeping with general trends, especially with the increasing industrialisation and dormitory development in certain parts of the District.

Births

At 24.69 per 1,000 head of population, the crude birth rate was the highest recorded for some eleven years.

Deaths

For many years, the maternal mortality rate has been nil and this satisfactory state of affairs reflects the care and skill of all concerned, whether domiciliary or institutional, not only during the actual confinement but also in the ante-natal period when regular examinations enable any adverse conditions to be diagnosed and suitable measures taken in good time.

There were 87 male and 68 female deaths from all causes with a marked reduction in the former compared with the 1963 figure (111). This gives a standardised or adjusted death rate of 9.16 per 1,000 estimated population, which compares very favourably with the overall rate for England and Wales(11.3).

The chief causes of death continued to be diseases of the heart and circulation. Four persons died from cancer of the stomach while seven males and one female succumbed to lung cancer - the number of male deaths was 15 for the previous year. While there was only one death from influenza, pneumonia accounted for six. On the other hand, bronchitis was responsible for eight fatalities, half the total for the previous year. In view of the countrywide increase in deaths from motor vehicle accidents, it is pleasing to record only one such unfortunate event during the year.



PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Total number of cases of Infectious Disease notified during 1964 (Giving age groups, deaths and admissions to hospital).

		N	umber	of ca	ases no	tified	l		Total	
Notifiable Disease	At	Un-			es - ye		11 = 6=	65 and	homowad	Total
	all ages	der	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	up-		deaths
Measles	84	2	46	36	-	-	-	H	-	-
Whooping Cough	6	-	4	2	-	_	_	_	-	-
Pneumonia	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	6
Scarlet Fever	10	_	_	6	1	-	ı	2	-	-
Erysipelas	ı	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Dysentery	_	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	4	-	-	-	-	ı	3	-	-	1
Non-Pulmonary	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	-
Tuberculosis Acute-Paralytic Poliomyelitis	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	2	-	-	1	1	-	_	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	- 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	110	2	50	45	2	ı	5	5	-	7

Total Cases of Infectious Disease notified during previous years

Total cases of infectious bisease notified daring previous years										
	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Measles	84	353	64	379	171	134	25	227	4	410
Whooping Cough	6	1	-	4	8	4	24	7	76	8
Pneumonia	3	2	5	7	9	9	10	11	7	12
Scarlet Fever	10	4	3	5	9	27	15	8	5	8
Erysipelas	1	-	-	1	2	2	-	2	2	1
Acute Poliomyeliti Paralytic Non-paralytic Meningococcal	s - -	-	-	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	-	- -	1 2	-	2 -
Infection	-	-	-	-	- 4	-	-	1	- 2	-
Dysentery Typhoid Fever	_	-	_	_	-	_	_	_	_	_
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis Non-pulmonary	4	6	1	8	3	7	7	8	9	8
Tuberculosis Food Poisoning	- 2	-	-	2 -	-	3 -	1 2	2 -	-	2 2
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	110	369	74	406	206	186	84	269	105	453

. 4 5.1 11 11/7 1111-11

Infectious Disease

As mentioned in the introduction, notifications decreased to 110, which is a very satisfactory level.

Measles

In keeping with its tendency to rise and fall in alternate years, notifications reached the low figure of 84 with the majority in the 1 - 5 year age group. No person over the age of 15 years was affected, and no case had to be admitted to hospital. Under the auspices of the Medical Research Council, further progress was made with the development of a vaccine against this disease.

Whooping Cough

Only six cases were notified - a very satisfactory state of affairs likely due to immunisation against this erstwhile serious malady. Particulars of the innoculation campaign were as follows:-

	Age at date of Injection							
	Under 1	1 - 2	3 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	Total		
Primary	241	59	4	3	-	307		
Reinforcing	-	165	22	9	-	196		
Totals	241	224	26	1.2	-	503		

Scarlet Fever

Ten cases came to light - all of a mild nature.

Dysentery

No reports were received and, in fact, since 1954 only nine cases have been notified. This is a very satisfactory state of affairs compared with other parts of the country where the disease appears to be endemic.

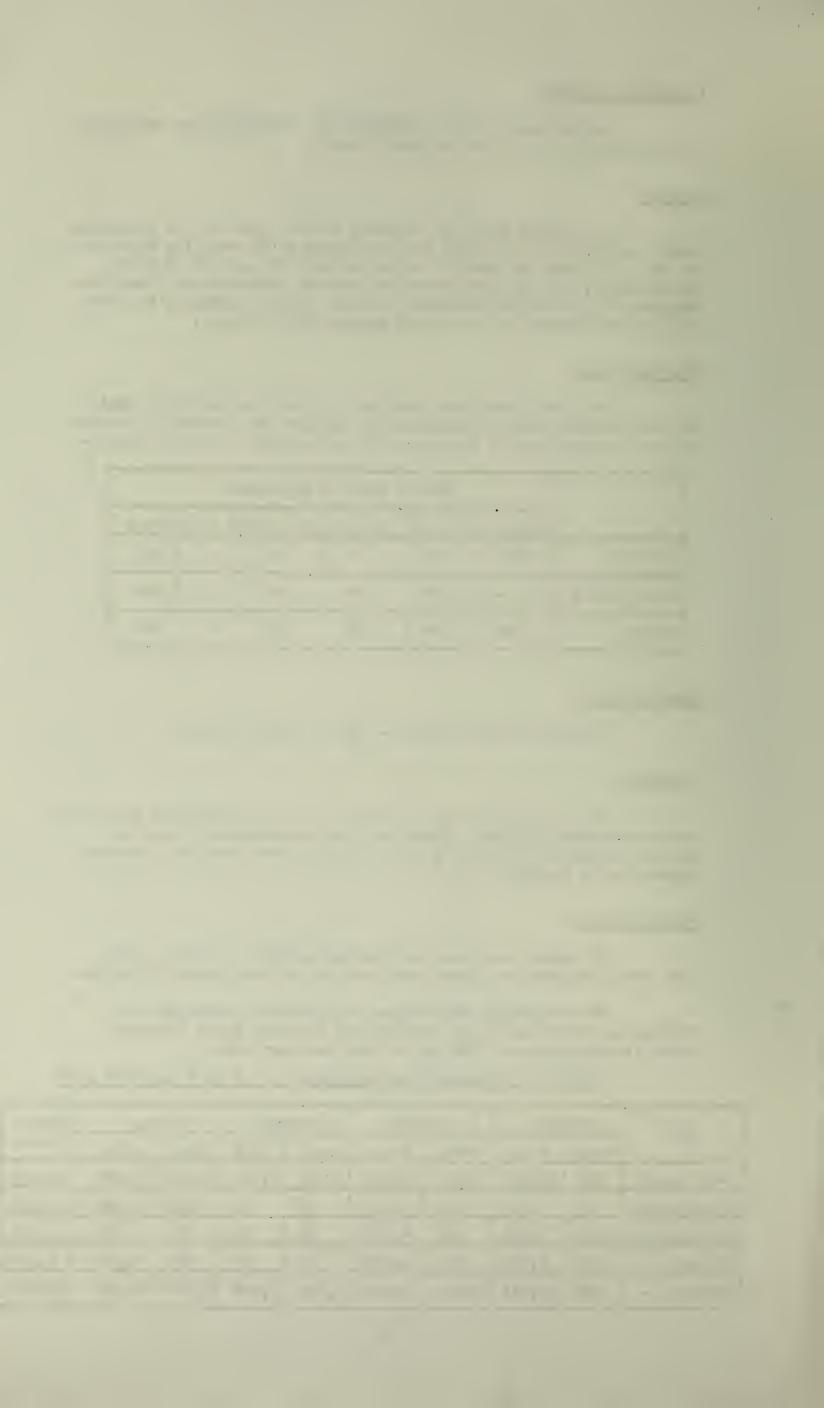
Poliomyelitis

No cases have been recorded since 1957. In fact, only four notifications have been made over the 14 year period 1951-1964.

The following Table shows the position regarding the vaccination campaign in the Meriden and Tamworth Rural Districts since its inception in 1956 up to 31st December 1964.

Completed Poliomyelitis Injections as at 31st December 1964

Age	Pri	Primary Boos		ster Fourt		rths Tot		als	Grand
nge	Oral	Salk	Oral	Salk	Oral	Salk	Oral	Salk	Totals
0-15 years	568	20,518	4,327	18,615	1,541	8,766	6,436	47,899	54,335
15-25 years	56	4,904	421	4,019	48	12	525	8,935	9,460
25-40 years	300	3,868	382	4,683	18	21	700	8,572	9,272
Others	48	2,333	489	2,240	24	15	561	4,588	5,149
Totals	972	31,613	5,619	29,557	1,631	8,814	8,222	69,994	78,216



Tuberculosis

At the close of the year 81 names were registered of which 67 were pulmonary and 14 of the non-pulmonary type of the disease. Of the former, four new cases occurred in the District and three were inward-transfers, while four names were removed from the Register.

Age and Sex Distribution of New Cases and Deaths notified during 1964.

		New Ca	ses			Dea	aths	
Age Periods	Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary		Pulmo	Pulmonary		n- onary
	M	F	M	F	М	F	М	F
0-1	_		-	-	-	-		-
1-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	_
5 - 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 45	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 65	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	4	_	-	-	-	-	-	-

Total number of Tuberculous persons remaining on Register at 31st December 1964

			Pulmo	nary	Non-Pul	monary
			М	F	М	F
1.	Total on register at 31st December, 1963	• •	38	26	8	5
2.	New Cases	• •	4	-	_	-
3.	Inward Transfers	• •	1	2	-	1
4.	Removals	• •	3	1	-	_
5.	Total on register at 31st December, 1964	••	40	27	8	6

Sampling of milk is carried out by the County Health Department and the table sub-pended summarizes the investigations in respect of this District - a satisfactory result.

Tuberculous Milk Investigations - Routine Milk Samples for Biological Examination during the year 1964.

Designation of Milk	Total No.	No. Positive
	of samples	
Tuberculin Tested	7	Nil

Food Poisoning

Compared with the previous year, when no cases came to light, the receipt of only two reports can still be regarded as satisfactory. This is a re-assuring indication of the improved standards of hygiene now prevalent not only among producers and purveyors of foodstuffs, but also in premises where meals are prepared and served.

Diphtheria

For the seventeenth successive year no case of diphtheria came to light. Immunisation was given by family doctors and at Child Welfare Centres and schools where the ready co-operation of those in charge is much appreciated.

A "triple vaccine" combining protection against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus is usually accepted thereby reducing the number of injections needed.

Total number of Immunisations against Diphtheria during 1964

	Age at Date of Injection							
	Under 1	1 - 2	3 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	Total		
Primary	241	59	6	10	-	316		
Reinforcing	-	181	42	107	76	406		
Totals	241	240	48	117	76	722		

Smallpox

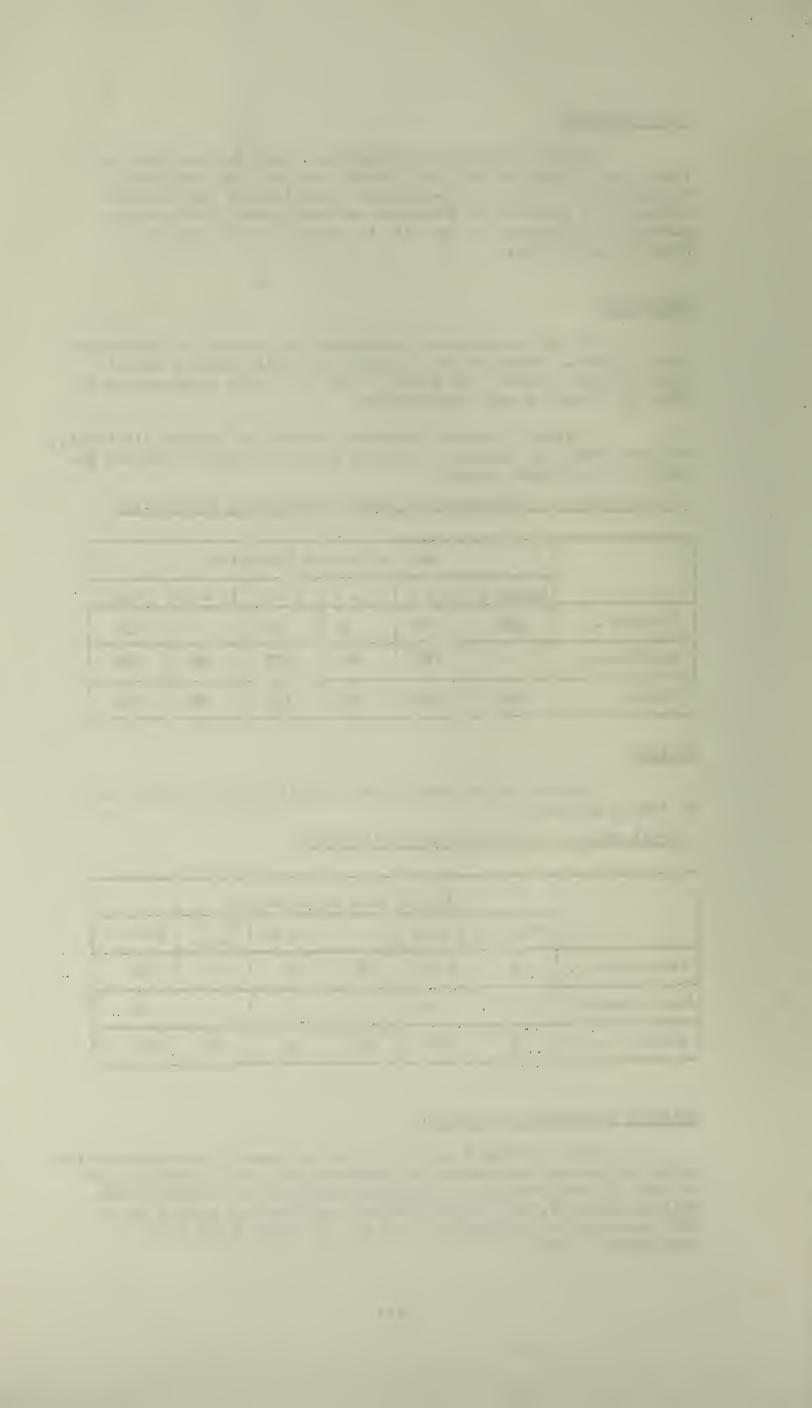
Vaccination is carried out at Child Welfare Centres and by family doctors.

Total number of Vaccinations during 1964

		Age at Date of Injection					
	Under 1	l year	2 - 4	5 - 14	15 or over	Total	
Vaccinated	5	170	38	5	14	232	
Re-vaccinated	-	-	-	4	7	11	
Totals	5	170	38	9	21	243	

National Assistance Act, 1948.

Cases continued to be referred by General Practitioners for investigation and assessment for institutional care - chronic sick or Part III accommodation (in conjunction with the Senior Social Welfare Officer), but, in no instance was statutory action on my part necessary under Section 47 of the Act which deals with compulsory removal.



SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA

WATER

Water continued to be supplied to the district by:-

- The City of Birmingham Water Department.
- 2. The South Staffordshire Waterworks Company.

The following details have kindly been supplied by the respective undertakings.

The City of Birmingham Water Department

Fluoride Content

Fluoridation of Welsh water was started at the Elan Valley on 4th June 1964, initially at a rate to give a fluoride ion concentration of 0.25 p.p.m. in the water passed to Birmingham. Thereafter the dosing rate was gradually increased until the required level of 1.0 p.p.m. was reached on 4th December, 1964.

Chemical Analysis

The water distributed in the Area of Supply, including the greater part of the parish of Kingsbury, was almost entirely the soft moorland water of the Elan Supply. It was necessary however on two occasions to draw on the local Short Heath well to maintain supplies on the northeast side of the City, and on these occasions the supply to the parish of Kingsbury may have consisted of a mixture of both Elan and well waters with perhaps a considerable day-to-day variation in chemical characteristics, particularly hardness.

Dates	of Pumping from	
Short	Heath Well	

Reason

January 18th - 21st

Burst 42" diameter trunk main

October 26th - November 4th Two 43" trunk mains out of commission for repair of double burst.

WELSH WATER - Typical Analysis

(average results of 12 samples taken during 1964)

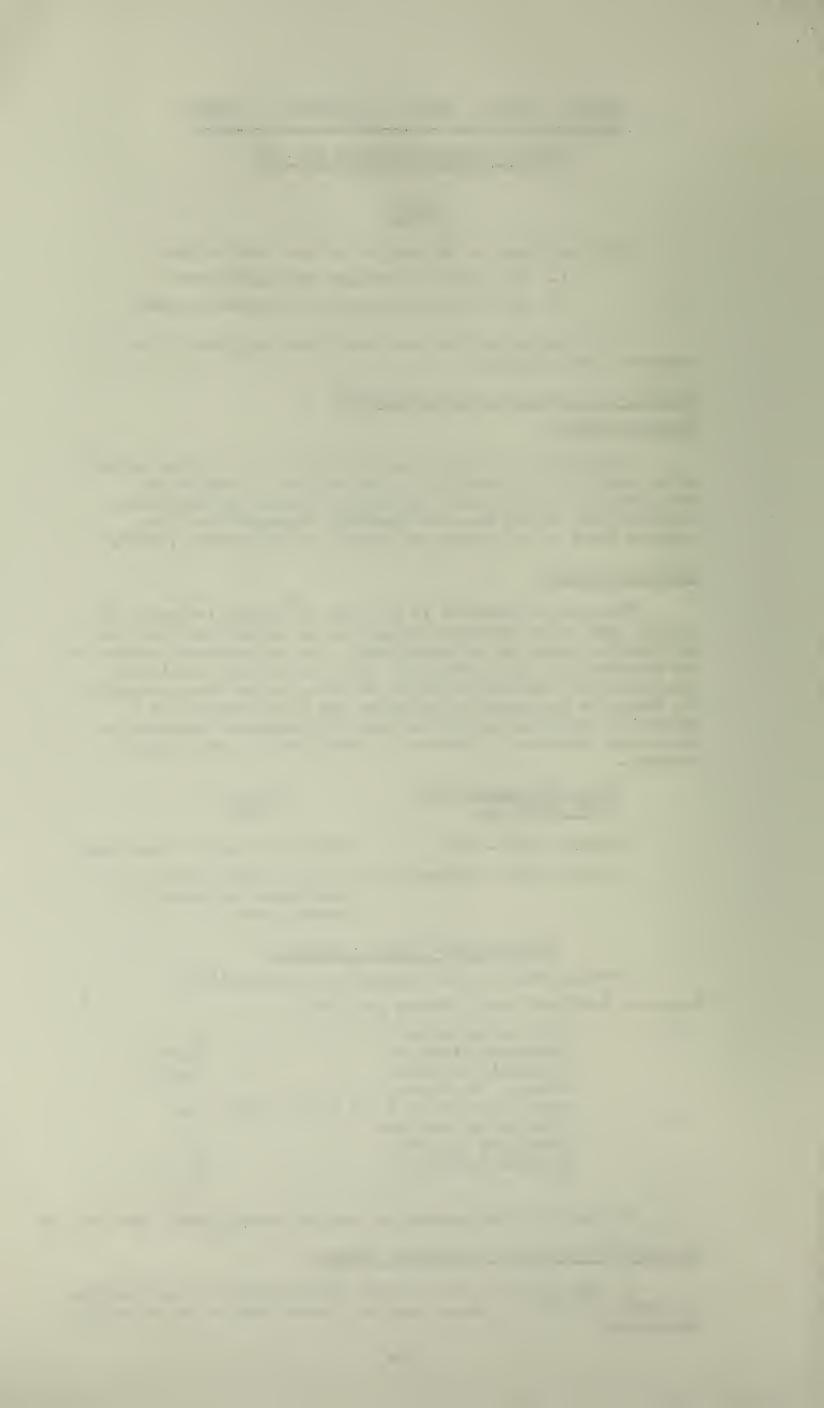
Parts per 1,000,000 (milligrammes per litre)

Total solid matter	43
Ammoniacal Nitrogren	0.000
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.029
Nitrogen in nitrates	0
Oxygen consumed in 4 hrs @ 27°C (80°F)	1.1
Chlorine in chlorides	9
Alkalinity (as CaCO ₇)	8
Alkalinity (as CaCO ₂) Hardness (as CaCO ₂)	18
pH 2	7.1

The number of new connections made to houses during 1964 was 106.

The South Staffordshire Waterworks Company

1. The supply to the Tamworth Rural District is derived from one pumping station at Hopwas and five others outside the authority's boundaries.



2. Regular and frequent samples, both bacteriological and chemical, are examined from the pumping stations. Bacteriological samples of the water prior to chlorination are also examined where possible.

During 1964, 268 samples of chlorinated water were examined. Of these, 264 were free from all forms of coliform bacteria.

375 samples of raw water were examined, 368 of which were free from coliform bacteria.

Samples were also examined from Hopwas Reservoir, from taps at Austrey, Fazeley, Middleton, Wigginton and Wishaw, and from a hydrant at Hopwas.

12 out of the 13 samples from Austrey were satisfactory as were 11 out of 12 from Fazeley. 40 samples from Hopwas Reservoir, 12 from Middleton, 12 from Wigginton, 12 from Wishaw and 6 from the hydrant at Hopwas were all free from coliform bacteria.

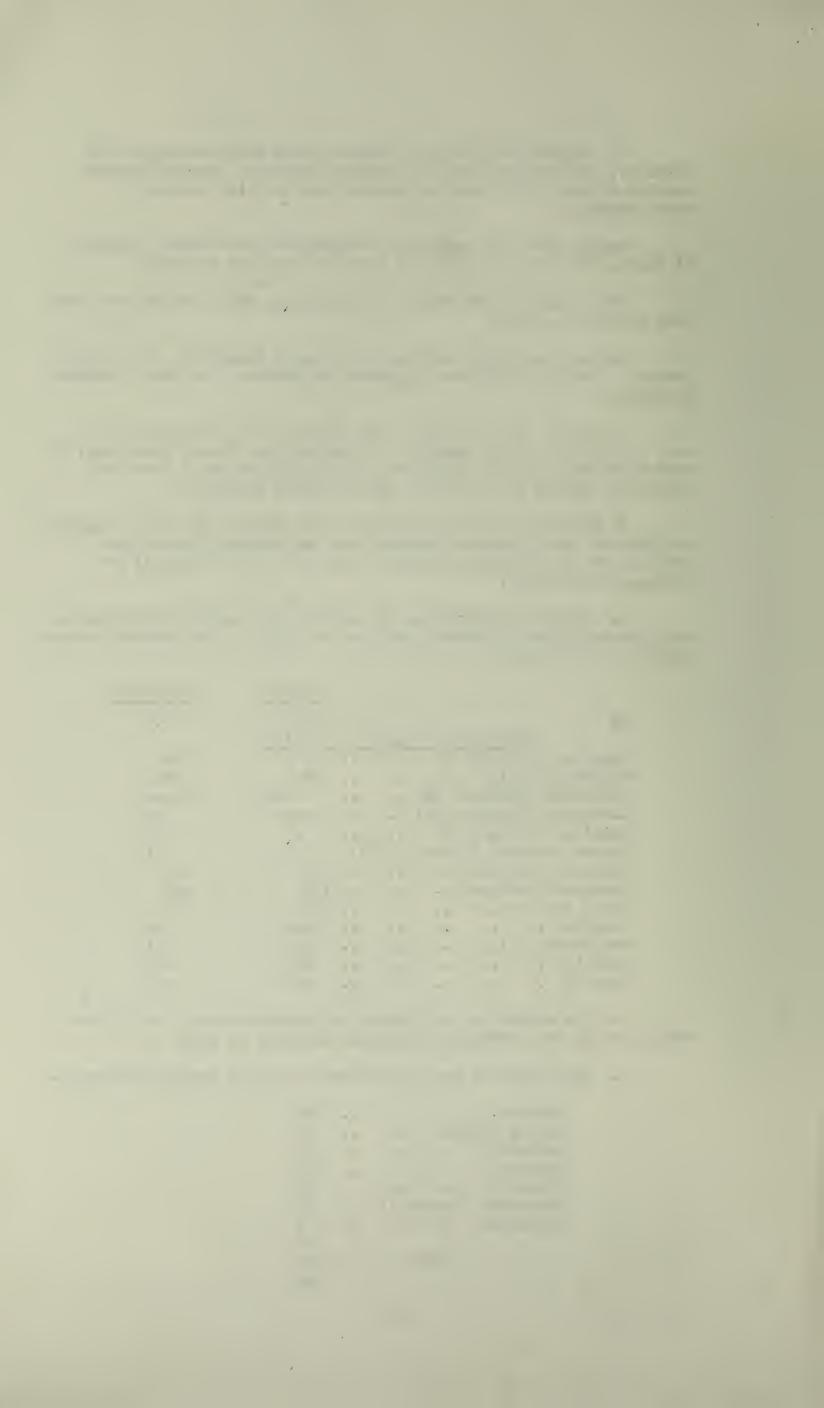
No Fluoride determinations have been made of the water supplied to Tamworth Rural District Council, but the naturally occurring contents of the supplying stations vary between nil (Hopwas) and .3 p.p.m. (Chilcote).

3. Monthly certificates of analyses for Austrey and Middleton were furnished for the Medical Officer of Health. The average chemical results for 1964 were:-

	Austrey	Middleton
pН	7.6	7.4
Expressed in parts	per million	
Alkalinity (CaCO ₂)	49	130
Chlorides (Cl)	78.2	27.4
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (N)	031	trace
Albuminoid Nitrogen (N)	trace	.011
Oxidised Nitrogen (N)	•• •5	8.0
Oxygen absorbed (3 hrs @ 2700	c) .12	.18
Temporary Hardness	•• 45	124
Permanent Hardness	128	108
Total Hardness	173	232
Iren(Fe)	trace	•03
Manganese (Mn)	nil	nil
Lead (Pb)	nil	nil
Free Cl	nil	nil
Oxygen absorbed (3 hrs @ 27°C) Temporary Hardness Permanent Hardness Total Hardness Iren(Fe) Manganese (Mn) Lead (Pb)	c) .12 45 128 173 trace nil nil	.18 124 108 232 .03 nil nil

- 4. The waters are not liable to plumbo-solvency, all 61 tap samples being free from any measurable quantity of lead.
 - 5. The number of new connections to houses during 1964 were:-

Austrey	••	• •	38
Newton Reg	gis	• •	11
Amington	••	• •	35
Glascote	••	• •	102
Wilnecote	• • • •	• •	30
Kingsbury	(Dosthill)	• •	73
Middleton	••	• •	5
	Total		294



DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Austrey

Sewage from the village drains to Warton Lane from where it is pumped to the Newton Regis Works.

Newton Regis

Sewage from the hamlet of Noman's Heath and the village of Newton Regis drains to the Newton Regis Works.

Seckington

Sewage from the village drains to the Newton Regis Works.

Shuttington

Sewage from Shuttington Village is pumped to the Newton Regis Works.

Sewage from Alvecote is pumped to the Amington Works.

Amington

With the exception of a few outlying houses and farms, the parish is fully sewered, draining to the Amington Works.

Glascote

Glascote drains to the sewers of the Tamworth Joint Sewage Committee.

Dosthill

Dosthill, with the exception of the hamlet of Whateley, which is not sewered, drains to the Dosthill Works.

Wilnecote

Kettlebrook, Belgrave, Two Gates and Wilnecote, except parts of Hockley, are drained to the Tamworth Joint Sewage Committee's sewers, the remaining part to the Dosthill Works.

Kingsbury

Drained to the Cliff Works with a pumping station at Coventry Road, Kingsbury to pump sewage from the lower end into the gravity sewers.

Wood End

Drained to Old Rail Works at Hurley.

Hurley

Drained to works at Old Rail Farm, with a pumping station at Rockingham to pump sewage from lower end of village into gravity main.

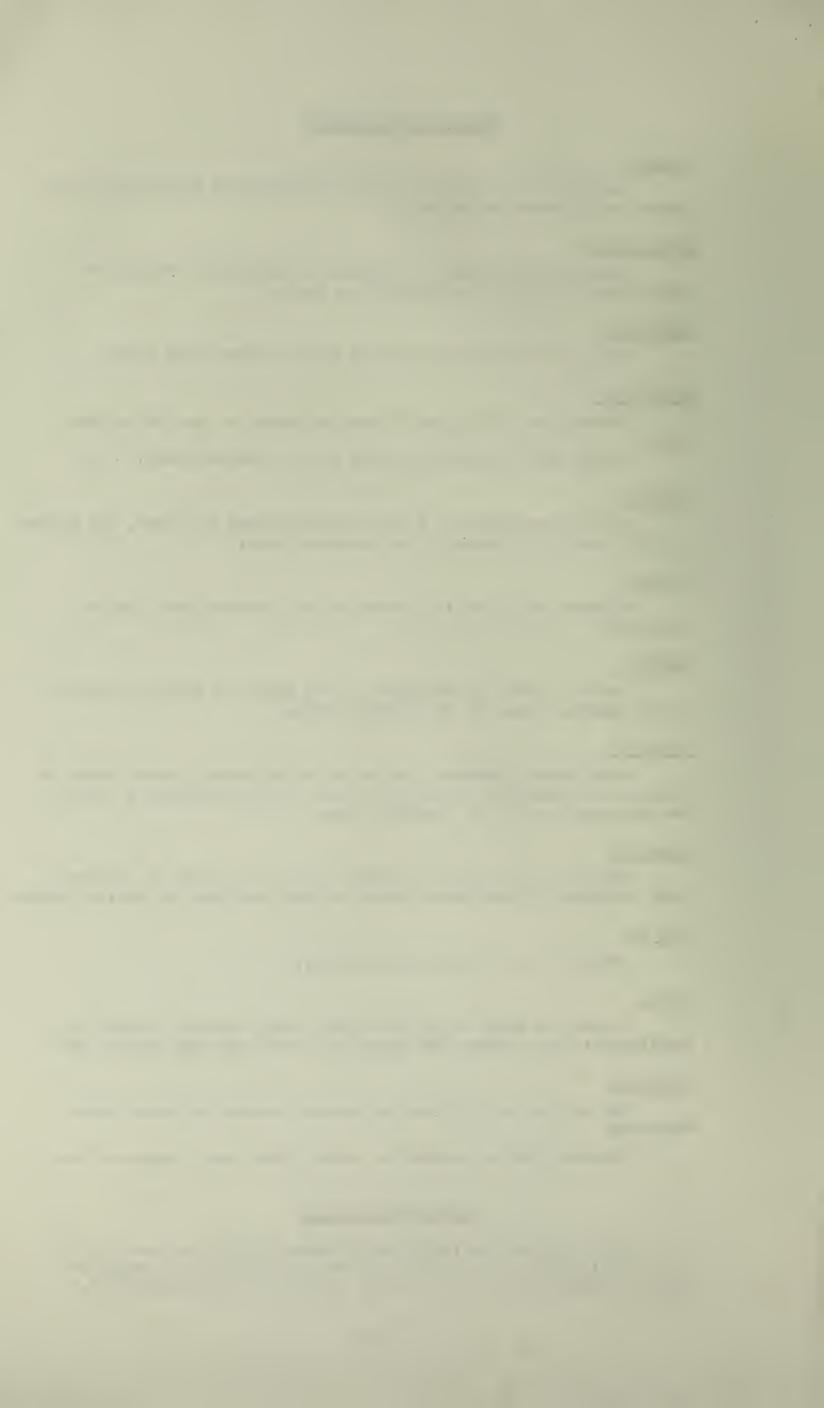
Middleton

The village of Middleton is drained to works at Church Lane, Middleton.

Bassetts Pole is drained to works at Hill Lane, Bassetts Pole.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The continued low incidence of disease called for very little work in this field. It was confined to enquiries in connection with cases of scarlet fever and checks on contacts of Para Typhoid 'B'.



REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The system of collecting refuse by direct labour, under the control of the Council's Engineer and Surveyor, continued to give a regular collection throughout the district.

The scarcity of land for tipping continued to cause alarm, but negotiations were successful for a site which will ease the situation for a few years.

The use of a Europa Tractor has meant improved control of tipping, and, as a result, no serious infestations of flies, crickets or rats were experienced.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 TO 1959

	Premises	No. on Register	Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Prosecu- tions
(i)	Factories in which Sec. 1, 2, 3, 4, & 6 are enforced by Local Authorities	13	_	_	-
(ii)	Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by Local Authorities	47	8	-	_
(iii)	Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by Local Authorities (excluding out-workers premises)	18	_	_	_
	Totals	78	8	-	-

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

As a member of the Warwickshire Clean Air Council, the Council continued to operate various recording gauges in the district. These consisted of one deposit gauge, five lead peroxide gauges and two daily smoke and volumetric instruments. The latter two are installed in the Kingsbury and Wilnecote High Schools and operated by senior scholars under the guidance of their science masters, to whom I am grateful for their co-operation and interest.

It is satisfying to report that the amount of pollution collected by the deposit gauge was the lowest on record and that the district level of sulphur dioxide still continued to decrease.

The results and comparisons are shown in Tables I to V.

TABLE I
DEPOSIT GAUGE

Year	Rainfall in inches	Water insoluble matter	Water soluble matter	Total tons per sq. mile	Average monthly tons/sq.mile
1960	33.78	102.74	78.62	181.36	15.11
1961	18.95	88.94	58.06	147.00	12.25
1962	20.35	117.69	52.58	170.27	14.19
1963	18.34	79.06	53.39	132.45*	11.99
1964	17.56	85.52	46.45	131.97	10.99

^{* 11} months only.

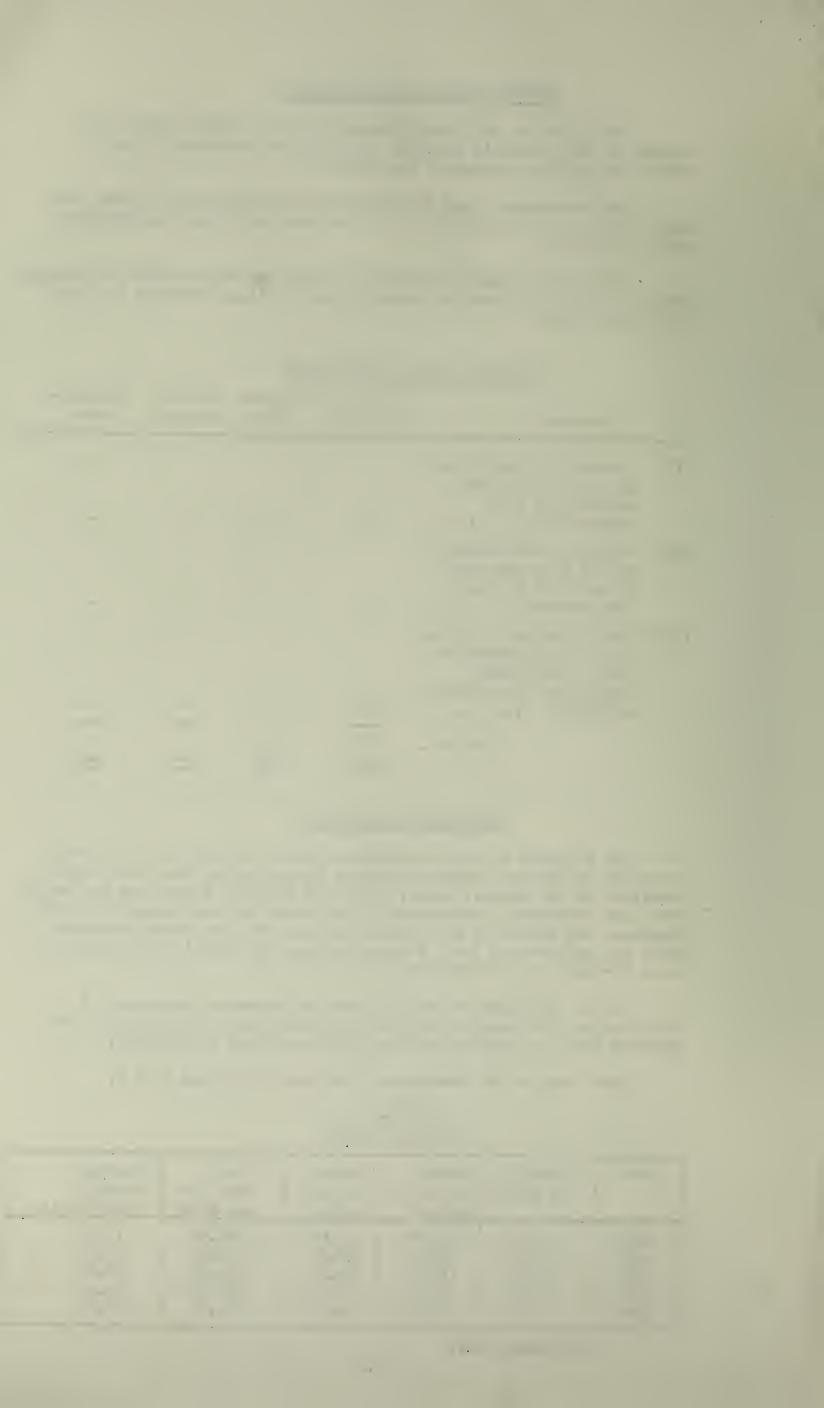


TABLE II

LEAD PEROXIDE INSTRUMENTS

Year	Amington	Newton Regis	Wilne Watling Street	New	Wood End	District Average
1960	1.39	•94	1.38	1.82	1.19	1.34
1961	1.40	•78	1.32	1.63	1.11	1.25
1962	1.20	•80	1.30	1.50	1.18	1.20
1963	1.20	•85	1.19	1.64	1.11	1.19
1964	1.27	•70	1.18	1.49	1.18	1.14

The above figures represent the monthly average weight of sulphur dioxide collected in m.g. 100 sq.cm/day.

TABLE III
DEPOSIT GAUGE

	Rain collected in inches	Water insoluble matter	Water soluble matter	Total solids Tons per sq.mile
January	0.63	7.52	4.73	12.25
February	0.71	6.49	3.11	9.60
March	2.56	7.25	3.64	10.89
April	1.89	11.63	3.41	15.04
May	1.06	1.50	3.28	4.78
June	3.15	9.44	6.82	16.26
July	1.26	9.94	3.61	13.55
August	1.85	7.68	1.89	9.57
September	0.43	2.78	2.68	5.46
October	1.50	10.96	6.43	17.39
November	0.83	6.36	3.31	9.67
December	1.69	3.97	3.54	7.51
Totals	17.56	85.52	46.45	131.97
Average winter months	1.32	7•09	4.13	11.23
Average summer months	1,61	7.16	3.61	10.77



TABLE IV

LEAD PEROXIDE GAUGES 1964

wt of SO³ collected m.g./100 sq.cm./day

	Amington	Newton Regis	Wilnecote Watling St. New Road		Wood End	District Average
January	1.6	1.0	1.5	2.0	1.3	1.48
February	1.2	0.8	1.2	2.1	1.5	1.36
March	1.1	1.2	1.1	2.0	1.5	1.38
April	1.4	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.12
May	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.45	0.72
June	0.7	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.70
July	0.5	0.35	0.5	0.45	0.6	0.48
August	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.52
September	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.84
October	1.3	0.6	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.24
November	1.7	1.0	1.4	2.0	1.5	1.52
December	3.5	1.2	2.0	2.7	2.2	2.32
Average Summer Months	0.81	0.47	0.68	0.91	0.77	0.73
Average Winter Months	1.73	1.10	1.40	2.08	1.57	1.58
Monthly Average	1.27	0.70	1.04	1.49	1.18	1.14

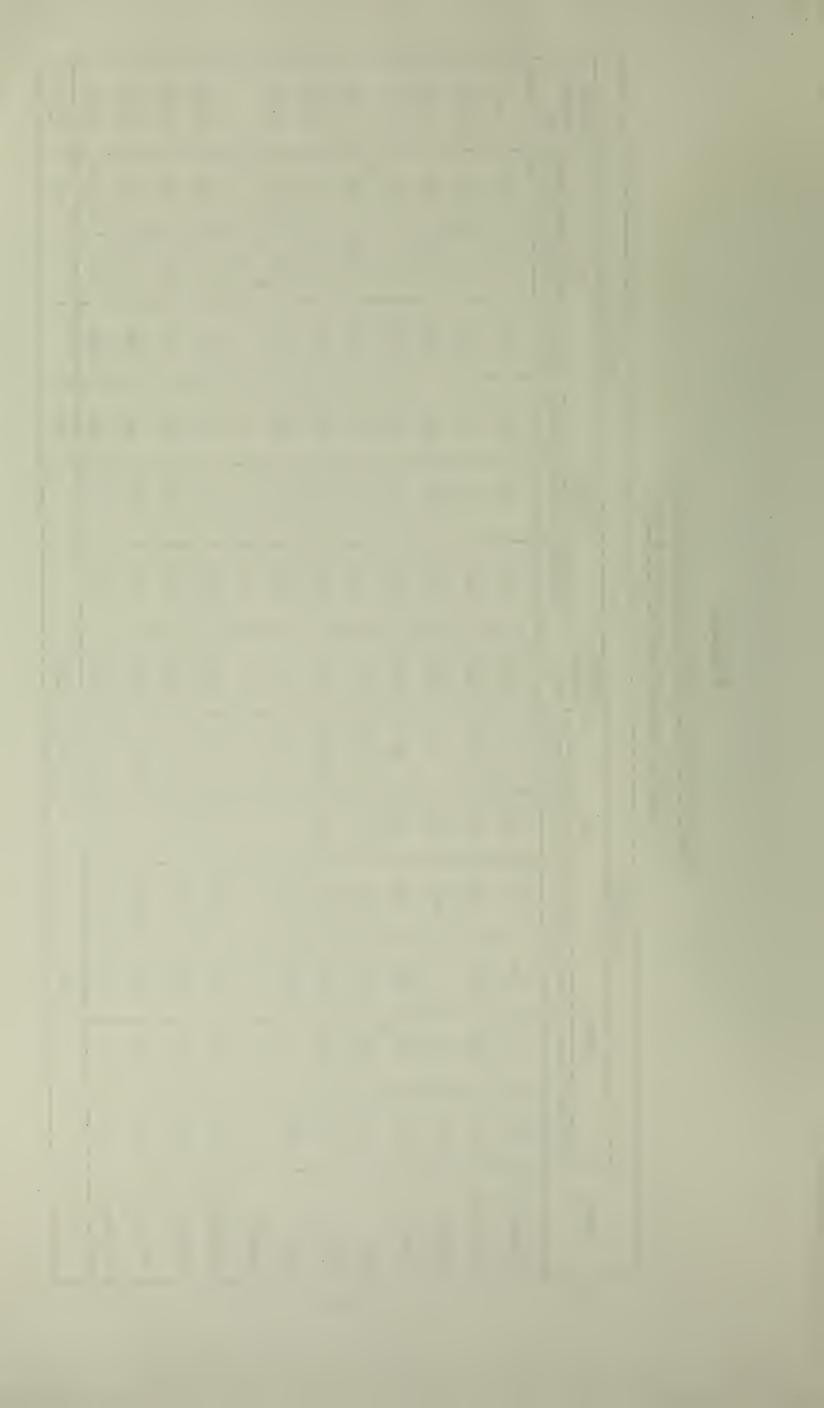


TABLE V

DAILY SMOKE AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE DURING 1964

(Microgrammes per cubic foot of air)

	Ratio Smoke/	302	1.14	46.0	1.51	06.0	1.99	0.79	0.79	ı	0.59	96.0	0.93	0.65	0.91
		hverage	165	100	46	42	19	74	162	ı	52	72	56	222	96
	so ₂	Lowest	Alk	62	YIV.	19	Alk	Alk	63	ı	0	19	Alk	93	
KINGSBURY		Highest	363	329	158	130	84	366	377	1	181	173	158	452	
K.		Average	189	42	142	38	37	59	129	ı	31	69	52	941	88
	SMOKE	Lowest	27	92	18	9	7	27	33	ı	4	56	50	4	
		Highest	492	004	564	564	216	129	592	ı	161	96	190	רני	
	Ratio Smoke/	30 ₂	0.93	06.0	02.0	3.09	08.0	06.00	1.37	ı	0.77	98.0	0.77	0.81	1 6°0
		Average	162	156	73	34	62	100	106	ı	82	154	160	214	119
	so ₂	Lowest	ALK	100	Alk	Alk	, Alk	Alk	61	ı	11	99	47	0	
WILNECOTE		Highest	684	305	146	292	141	235	208	ı	149	338	545	199	
MII		Average	150	140	51	105	50	96	145	ı	63	131	124	173	111
	SMOKE	Lowest	12	83	21	56	59	25	56	1	14	52	54	56	
		Highest	295	277	104	355	131	179	256	ı ,	199	257	198	520	
	Month		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	



RODENT CONTROL

The Council continued to employ a full-time rodent operative, and the service continued to give satisfactory coverage of the area. A number of farms and business concerns availed themselves of this service on a contract basis.

No serious infestations were found, undoubtedly due to the thorough and conscientious work of the operator and the co-operation of the public.

HOUSING

During the year the following new units of accommodation were completed in the district:-

Council:						
	General and slun	n clea	arance	etc.	•	97
	Houses for sale	• •	• •	• •	• •	139
Private	Enterprise:	• •	• •	• •	• •	152

Total 388

At the end of the year the following were under construction:-

Council	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	28
Private	Enter	prise	• •	• •	••	• •	• •	257
				Γ	otal	• •	• •	285

Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958

During the year 37 applications for Discretionary Improvement Grants were approved, amounting to £14,097.

House Purchase and Housing act 1959

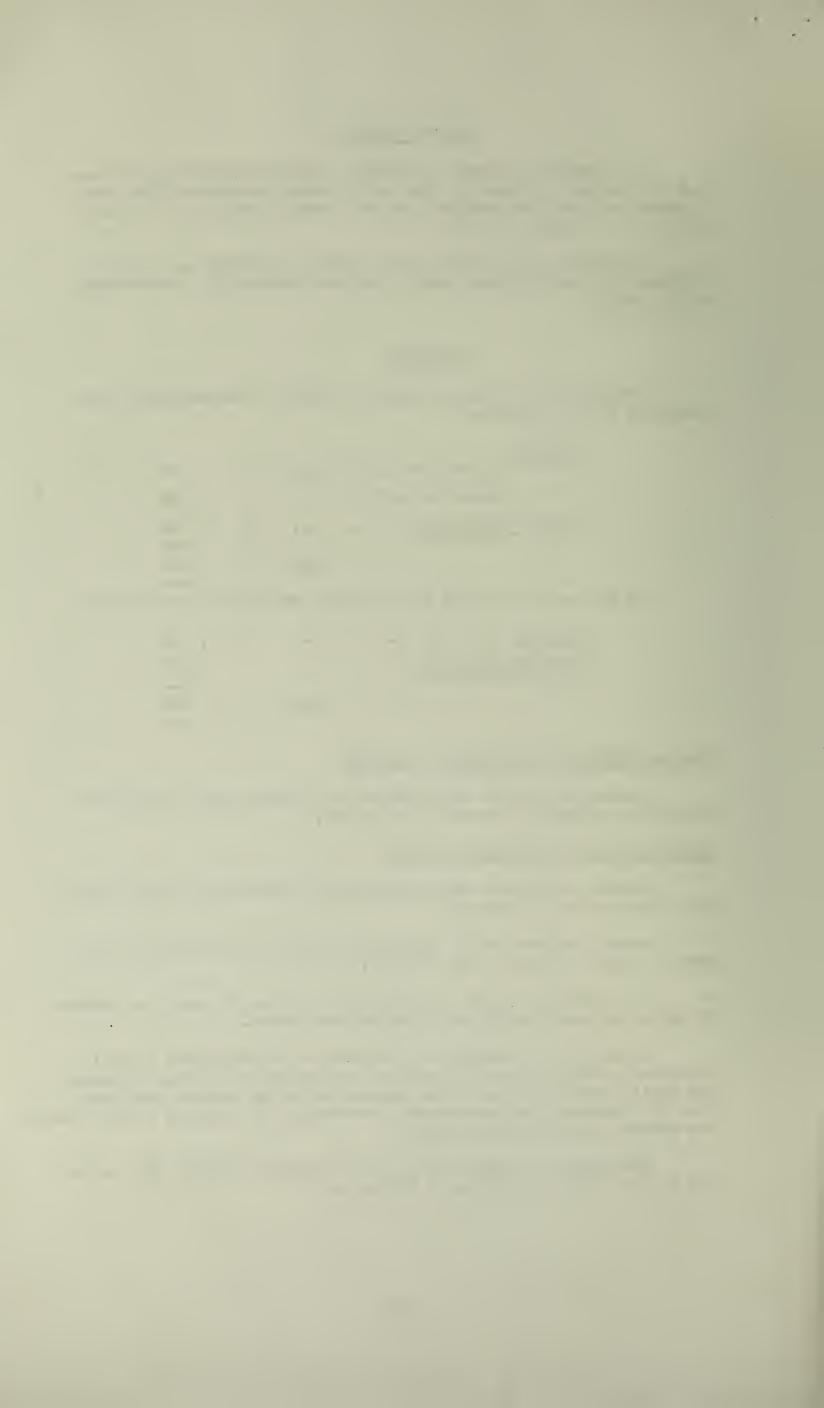
During the year 49 applications for Standard Improvement Grants were received and 45 approved.

Work in respect of 62 applications approved was completed and grants amount to £10,042. 13. 9. paid.

This resulted in the provision of 57 baths, 61 wash hand basins, 59 hot water supplies, 59 w.c's and 28 food stores.

Owing to the necessity to demolish the prefabricated aluminium bungalows at Wood End and Piccadilly, the Council's building programme was mostly confined to providing accommodation for tenants displaced from the bungalows and consequently practically no work was possible under the general slum clearance scheme.

The number of applications on the Council's Housing List at the end of 1964 were 535 made up as follows:-



Parish	Householders	Lodgers	Total
Amington	21	36	57
Austrey	8	2	10
Glascote	61	22	83
Middleton	4	4	8
Newton Regis	5	2	7
Shuttington	15	14	29
Wilnecote	89	36	125
Kingsbury	54	23	77
Dosthill	16	28	44
Hurley	54	17	71
Wood End	17	7	24
Totals	344	191 *	535

^{*} includes 31 caravan dwellers.

THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The above act came into operation during the year and the following are the particulars of registration:-

Type of Premises	Number	No. of persons employed
Offices	6	14
Retail shops	32	94
Wholesale shops	2	10
Catering establishments	3	15
Totals	43	133
		Males 38
		Females 95

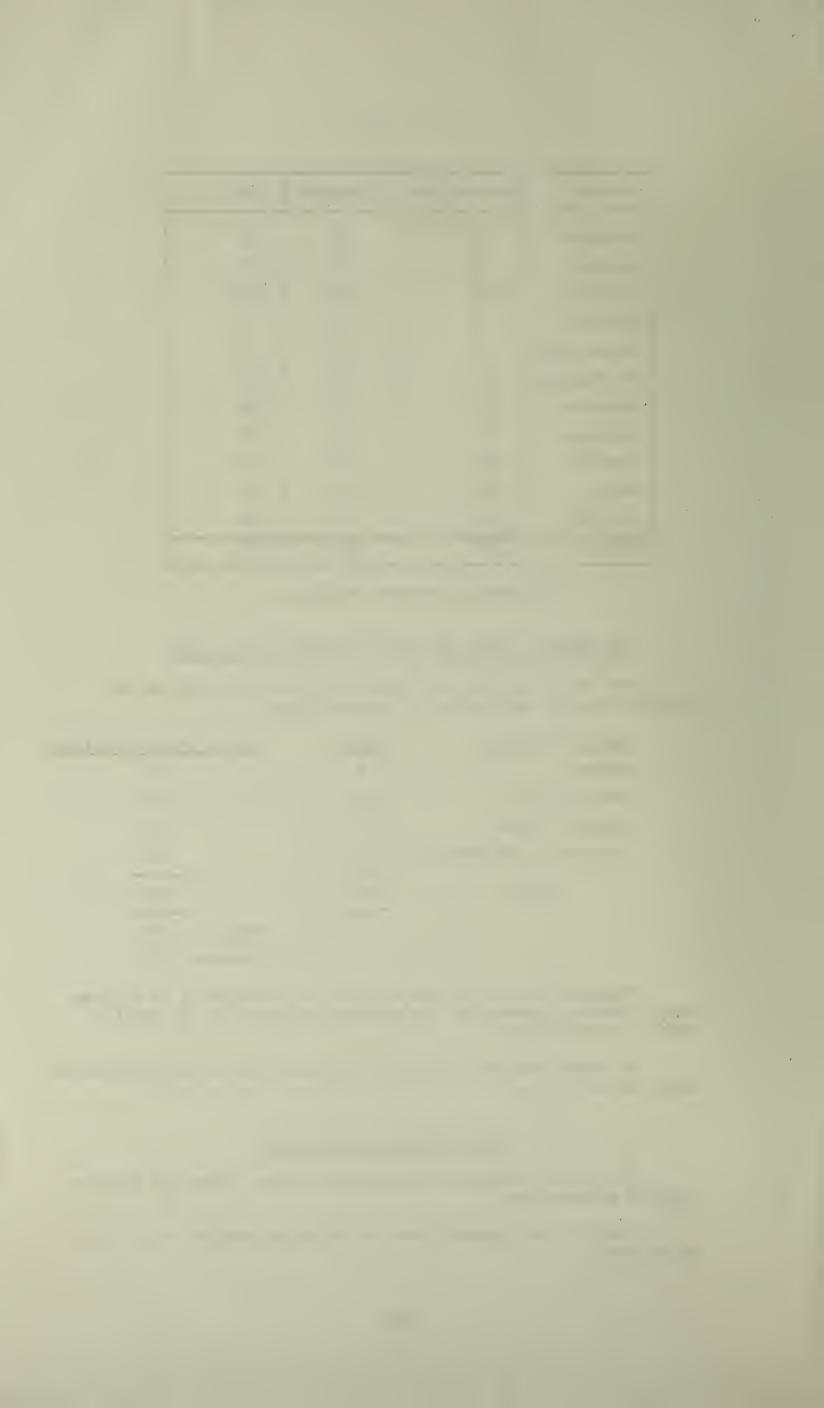
Registrations are on the low side as the majority of offices are on factory premises and the majority of shops are the smaller family run businesses.

No exemptions were requested or granted and no statutory action under the act taken.

FOOD PREMISES AND VEHICLES

The general standard of preparation rooms, shops and vehicles remained satisfactory.

One firm only manufactured ice cream and samples taken were satisfactory.



MEAT INSPECTION

One hundred per cent meat inspection was carried out.

The general quality of meat in the area remained high, and the standard of working in the three licensed slaughter houses was satisfactory.

A total of 1.0,646 animals were inspected, an increase of 8 per cent over 1963, and the amount of meat and offal found unfit totalled 24 cwts.

The following tables give analysis of the year's statistics:-

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number killed and inspected	1,498	14	88	5,659	3,387
All diseases except T.B. & Cystercercus Bovis: Whole carcases condemned	1	-	1	4	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	128	3	-	2	22
Percentage of number inspected affected, other than T.B. or c. Bovis	8.6	21.4	1.1	0.1	0.7
Tuberculosis only: Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	7
Percentage diffected	-	-	-	-	0.2
Cystercercus Bovis: Cases found	_	-	-	-	_

Diseased meat and offals

	Cai	ccase	mea	t	Offals			
	Tons	Cwts	Qrs	Lbs	Tons	Cwts	Qrs	Lbs
All diseases except Tuberculosis: Cattle Cows Calves Sheep Pigs Tuberculosis only: Pigs (heads)		5	3 2 2	16 6 25 21 26		13	1	0 5
Total		9	3	10		14	0	17



WORK COMPLETED AT PREMISES DURING THE YEAR 1964

HOUSING

	of repaired or renewed imney stack repaired or renewed	3 2
Ea	ves, gutters and down spouts repaired	7
Tr	or renoved	3 2
	ternal walls repaired lls plastered	12
	ilings plastered	
	ndows repaired or renewed	3 9 4
	ors repaired or renewed	4
St	airs repaired or renewed	1
Fl	oors repaired or renewed	1 2 3 2 2 6
	re grates repaired or renewed	3
	w sinks provided	2
	od stores provided or repaired	2
	ter closets provided or renewed ter cisterns provided or renewed	6
WC	cer cisterns provided or renewed	O
DRAINAGE		
	ains cleared	8
Dr	ains repaired or reconstructed	7
FOOD PRE	MISES	
St	ructural repairs carried out	1
<u>VISITS</u>		
Wa	ter supplies	53
	ainage	97
	ggeries	6
	veable dwellings	32
	ctories	8
	fuse Disposal dent Control	7 45
	mospheric Pollution	189
	ood Premises and samples	138
	nteens	16
Li	censed Premises	21
Fo	ood Vehicles	3
	ousing	206
	fectious Diseases	14
	eat Inspection	634
	etroleum Acts	47 25
	fices, Shops and Railway Premises	25 2
	scellaneous visits	41

